Businces Motices.

THE CAPLE IS LAID. THE CELEBRATION IN PLACES AND DESERTED, THE EVENT IS OVER, THE V FALL STYLE OF HAT

Prepare for business!

Everybody knows, or should know, that the place for a gentle-man to produce a stylish, west made, becoming and cheap Hat, is

Knox's. No 212 Broadway;
and, in anticipation of a great Fall trade, he, Knox, vitit Hatter,
has greatly increased his force, so that he is abuneantly prepared
to supply all classes with his matchines indice.

Ever your Fall Har ar Ann's.

Lenguage cannot do justice to the exquisite beauty of his latest
production; but to use a very trite expression, " I anly needs to
be seen to be fully appreciated."

production, but to use a very trite expression. It may asset to be easily appreciated.

Bits avoit meet embraces:

The Daylor Hat.

The Business Hat.

The Business Hat.

The Hat for Cleronmen,

The Hat for Lawyers,

Physicians.

Follogs Tradessmen, Machanics, &c.

Boy your Fail. Hat at Knox's.

The price as usual, is only 44.

Lay aside your solled Recky Mountain Beaver, abandon your travel-slated brian, or exchange your bettered Pearl Casamere for ene of

KNON'S FALL STYLE

and rejeles! But we emphatically repeat, Buy your Fall Har at Knox's "THE GRAND IDEA."

ANOTHER WONDER OF THE AGE.

The twelve new styles of HATS just issued.

GRAIN, No. 214 Broadway.

"WHATEVER YOUR FACE AND FIGURE" The Har you want will be found at GENIN's, No. 214 Broadway.

MEALSO'S AUTUMN HATS for gentlemen are now ready. Call and examine them at No. 416 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. GENTLEMEN'S HATS - FALL FASHION FOR

1856.—The established excellence and style of the Hats manufactured by European matter, for Gentlemen's wear, renders it seedful for him only to amounce that his large for the Fall of 1850 is this day ready for it spection and calc at No. 118 Narsanest. In compliance with the general request of those whe, in consequence of the crowd in Broadway did not have an opportualty of witnessing our Jerustraation, it will be repeated (with the exception of the candies) every fair evening this week

SINGRE'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES for al manufacturing purposes - To accertain the immense superiority of Sincer's Macrimur, it is only necessary to inquire of any manufacturer or mechanic who uses one. Send for a copy of Suger & Co.'s Gazette, which will be supplied gratia. It give

I. M. SINGER & Co. No. 158 Broadway, New York.

THADDEUS DAVIDS & Co.'s BLACK WRITING INES.

See Dr. Children's Tree, Showing the superiority of this lak over all other HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE and BURG-

Lan-PROOF SAFES, No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-opposite City Hall, New York. "We prefer them for family use."

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES A VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT.—A new Tendon and a Hermothat forms been of any width without previous basting. Office 523 Breadway, N. Diagram of the Lock Stirch.

This is the only Stitch that cannot be raveled, and that present the same appearance upon each side of the scam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and inter-locked in the center of it. HERRON SEWING MACHINE CO.

New Parters Sewing Machine Co.

New Parters Sewing Machine.

Complete for \$45.

The new improvement in this superior machine renders it the
most destrable article for all family purposes offered to the public.
The Sitch is stric, its capacity unsurpassed. State and County
Rights for sale on utbet favorable terms. No. 47 Breadway.

GAS FIXTURES. GAS FIXTURES.

Our assessment for the Fall is now complete, and embraces the most elegant variety of Changhliffer, Brackets, &c., for Parless, Dinney-Rooms and Libraries, ever exhibited in New York.

W. J. F. Dalliff & Co.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

BUN THE BEST!!! CHILSON'S CONE FURNACE,
CHILSON'S GOLD MEDAL FURNACE,
CHILSON'S GAS CONSUMING FURNACE,
CHILSON'S GAS CONSUMING FURNACE,
BRANHALL, HEDGE & Co.,
No. 598 Broadway, corner of Walke

GOLD WATCHES, GOLD WATCHES,

For Ledies and Gentlemen, warranted socurate time-keeper for sale at 30 per cent below rotall store prices.

B. C. PERCLES, Importer, represented by Lavin Rain, No. 406 Brosdway, up stairs. FRENCH CHINA,

Process I from Strong Wang,
of sutthe new styles, imported for the present and coming season
Prices greatly reduced.
W. J. F. Dather & Co.,
Nor 65; and 65; Broadway. SHAFE PLATED WARE,

SHAPE PLATED WATTER,
SHAPE PLATED TES SELVES PLATED TES SELVES PLATED TES SELVES SELVES PLATED FORES AND SP
Together with cwry attace in the line,
TWENTY PLATED CONT W. J. F. Datt. Ev & Co., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

Peacher. Tounitees. Plams, or any other Fruit, may be preserved in Stratt's Patent Cans in a perfectly fresh sixte. These Caus have been to use for the part four years, and are warranted to be the nost reliable Self-scaling Caus in the market. All orders by post or otherwise promotly forwarded and delivered to any cart of the city, free of expense.

Willia & Provost, Propietors, No. 215 Prop. st.

RADICAL-CURE TRUSS OFFICE, -MARSH & Co. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE-WIGS AND TOUPEES

- Largest stock in the world — This celebrated establishment is a more account of the superior of the application of its immoss Hara Bru, the best extant. BATGHE LOW WICE and TOUTERS have improvements over all others; this is the only place where these things are properly understood and made. EXPERIMENT WITH MUSKETOES.

Having archited my face well with Magazinic Salve, I at keep three Mucherbee to each their fill. Not the least pain of situation of the Salve Sa

STRANGERS
Visible 2 our City, should not leave without an Antenda Snoken,
For the success of their iries ds.

Nos. 92 and 24 Frankcist st. TORRIY'S PATENT DOOR SPRING .- A simple not shift effectual errangement, not only to close the dear, but also to held it open, the power can be blooky graduated, or to scartly defacted. I necessary. The trade upplied. E. P. Ton ar V Manufacturer and Patenton, No. 9 Platter.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
Is the Best and Cheapest Article for Decading,
Beautifying, Cleaning, Gurding,
Preserving and Rectoring the Hole.
Ladies, try it.
For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers

HATTERS' PLUSH AND TRIMMINGS.

OFERS HATS.

TIPS AND SIDES—New designs.

ROBELY & CATUELL, No. 113 Broadway.

N. B.—Pellongs for Undertakers' use.

PRESTO! CHANGE! PRESTO! CHANGE!

In a tromeat, as if by maste, Gall-Tabora's Dive embrowns of larchons and, away or sandy bair. Sold and applied in private recent at No 6 Astor House.

6 Astor Bucce.

Not with bayonet and bisde
Are domestic metter made.
Lyon's Powper, Lyon's Fill.
Are the means by which we kill
Rocches, be down rose and mine
Make our warlike feetings rise.
Allons' them for Lyon's store,
Brea'way, No. 4—2—4.
He inventions, by the mass!
Give these pears the coup of gra-Depot for Lyon's Magnetic Pewder and Pills, which kill all intects and vermin. No 424 Breadway.

The Rev. Raiph Hoyt has labored for many years to build a Free Episcopal Church in this city. He had succeeded in this benevolent purpose; the Church of the Good Shepherd was completed, and its paster fondly looked forward to a career of Christian usefulness in connection with it, when the great tornado of June 21 prostrated the elifice in ruins. Mr. Hoyt, not overwhelmed by this disacter, is ergaged in an effort to regain what was lost by the hurricane. He asks for the contributions of those who may sympathize in the impulses which animate his endeavor; and Messrs. Stanford and Delisser, No. 508 Broadway, are about to pubhish a new edition of Mr. Hoyt's well-known book of Poems, devoting the proceeds to aid him in rebuilding the church. We cordially commend the

enterprise to the consideration of our readers.

Contributions or orders for the Prems may be ad-

dressed to the publishers.

New Pork Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1868.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for loserthin must be authoritisted by the name and eddress of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of his pool faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

The mails for Europe via Southampton, Havre and Bremen, per United States steamer Ariel, whil close this morning at 104 o'clock.

iness letters for THE TRIBUNE office should in all cases be addressed to Horace Greenew & Co.

The mob at Staten Island destroyed the remainder of the Quarantire buildings on Thursday night. About 60 persons, sick of various diseases, were cerried out of the Hospital and placed upon the grass where they remained, without any shelter save the sky, until dark last night, part of the time exposed to a drenching rain, when the Police arrived with some tents. Ray Tompkins, the ringleader of the incendiaries, was arrested and brought to the city last evening. Warrants are out for others of the gang. People residing in the infeeted district, where a man named Kramer died lately, have been notified to leave or their houses would be burned, and it was reported that a demonstration was to be made against the shipping last night.

We have not often been called upon to report a more successful political demonstration than that in favor of John B. HASKIN, at Tarrytown, on Thursday, the account of which occupied a large portion of our columns yesterday morning. The people of all parties in Westchester, on that occasion, evinced an enthusiastic determination to sustain their representative, and to bestow their approval upon the signal independence, integrity and firmness which he manifested during the trying events of last Winter at Washington. The speeches of the meeting were equally remarkable with the meeting itself. That of Colonel Forney will cause a wide-spread and we are confident a wholesome sensation. It gave a new proof of the old truth, that the most manly qualities and the most admirable mental gifts are often developed in a state of rebellion, while in perpetual peace and conformity they might have remained unknown to the world. Mr. Haskin's bold and genial speech must also add to the number of his friends in the District. The speeches of Samuel L. Lyon of White Plains, of David Webster, late District Attorney of Philadelphia, and of W. T. B. Milliken of Morrisania, which we were compelled, by the great mass of news received on Thursday night, to omit from our report, were all of the right stamp, and will tell on the result of the canvass.

-We publish this morning the letters produced at the meeting. Their signers are among the foremost and best men of the three parties which have divided the country. Read them and ponder their contents !

The corner-stene of the People's College was laid on Thursday, in the presence of eight or ten thousand persons. President Hopkins of Williams College delivered the principal address, which was followed by a number of briefer speeches. Nearly a thousand persons sat down to the dinner, which

Sepator Stuart was neminated by the Democrats of Michigan last Thursday for Governor of that State. This selection is more significant of the Anti-Lecompton feeling of the party than arr the half-andhalf resolutions adopted, which express confidence in the Administration, at the same that they repudiate its Kacaas policy.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 7th and from the City of Mexico to the 5th of August contain little or no news of importance. The suppression of all the opposition newspapers in the City of Mexico, and the refusal of the Government to allow anything to be published which might tend to diminish their authority, leaves the inhabitants of the City of Mexico quite destitute of any knowledge of what is going on beyond the immediate neighborhood of the city, and dependent for news upon the New-Orleans papers. In that city and its vicinity the power of the Zuloaga Administration was stillunshaken, and they had resorted to the expedient of compelling the moneyed men to advence themmoney on the security of the obligation of the clergy. These obligations, however, were in vary bad credit, from the prevailing expectation that in case of the triumph of the Constitutional party the Church would be stripped of all its possessions.

Of the military movements in the interior nothirg was known, though a desisive contest is soon expected between the army of the Government, under Miramon, and the power of the Constitutionalists, under Zuszus, Vidaurri, and others. Miramon visited the City of Mexico on the 28th of July, and left again on the 31st, taking with him, it was soid, \$100,000 in the paper of the clergy, with full power to compel the interior capitalists to discount it after the fashion adopted by Zulosga himself in the capital. It was rumored at Mexico that the Church had agreed to a new advance of a million of dollars.

The Union of Wednesday devotes more than two of its heavy columns to crushing out Senator Douglas. The Union proves that he is not at unity with the Democratic party of the country or with the Democratic Administration of President Buchanan. He has rebelled against the President and the party; he has never confessed his sins and brought forth works of repentance, but has continued a fee and a reviler of both to this day. Let him go to the wall then! We quote:

him go to the wall then! We quote:

"Mr. Douglas chose to go out of his own encampment—to warder away from his old comrades, to consert, as he did, with the common enemy. If he finds himself, entrary to his expectations, now expect with one of that enemy be he no right to call upon Demorney to leave its own intrended said well-fortified camp and to run to any new position entitle of the Bemocraticines, and to come and extend to him relief and protection. The Bemocratic party is under no wind collaption to any of its trushing small those and to come and extend to him relief and protection. The Bemocratic party is under no wind collaption to any of its trushing small those and to come and extend to him relief and protection. The Bemocratic party is under no wind collaption to any of its trushing small them they shall be protected by her battlements and towers, and then they shall be protected by her battlements and towers. But if Mr. Douglas will not deed an insult, to ask for the assistance of the Administration Democracy.

"It becomes, therefore, the duty of every good Democrat, both in and out of Illinois, to guard against any mispopied sympathy for Mr. Deculas while in his present default police is by a ready acquiseence in this decision of the party on any great question—anch as the United States Bank and the Sub-Treastry in the days or Jackson, the Texas question, noder Mr. Poik, the Kansas and Rebraska bill under Mr. Pierce, the Licompton at d'English bills under James Bonhann. On none of these was it ever permitted to any one to go off from the party and join the enemy in battering down our walls, defeating one by one our favorite measures, and then to return, still armed to the test of the contract of the party of the party of the party of the party of the contract measures, and then to return, still armed to the test and defiast in tenper, to demand protection against that very nemy with which he had just been in close league and allience."

We must say that this presents a curious the contract of the c

We must say that this presents a curious theory of democracy. That much abused but excellent word means in its original signification, the government of the people; but the definition which The Union puts upon it is simply the dictation of a

by a party claiming to be demosratic is the absolute law of the party. No matter what the people may think on the subject; as matter what wise and patriotic leaders may think; the moment a Democratic candidate is installed as President his word becomes law; his whim is supreme; his fancy is absolute reason; and all who presume to differ from him are to be thrust out from the Democratic connection. He may be a fool; he may be a krave; be is the despot of the party all the same. Such is the theory of The Union, and of President Buchanan, but it is a very disgraceful and indecent theory nevertheless. We had rather be Mr. Douglas, the rebel, little as there is to eavy in the pres ent position of that gentleman, than James Bu chanan, who punishes him in the name of a party from which all real democracy was long since

Is there any longer any Kansas issue? In order to answer this question, it is necessary to call to mind what the Kanana isane was

The Kaneas agitation originated is an attempt on the part of certain Northern doughface politicians to purchase Southern votes and favor by lending their assistance to add a new Slave State to the Union; not a new Slave Slate erected out of newly acquired territory, but a Slave State constructed out of territory which had been for more than a third of a century expressly set aside to be colonized by Free Labor. At the offer thus scandalcusly made by these trading Northern politicians, the Southern slavebolders, without distinction of party, with a very few honorable exceptions, eagerly clutched. All previous party distinctions at the South were confounded in the general esgerness of Southern Representatives in Congress and of the Southern press to accept the treacherous offer on the part of these doughface Northern politiciars to surrender up to Slavery a portion of the conceded heritage of Free Labor.

The first step toward carrying out this bargain

and conspiracy consisted in the grees breach of

faith of repealing the Missouri prohibition, which had for years been regarded and treated as of not less binding force than the compromises of the Constitution itself. The parties to this outrage upon Free Labor no doubt hoped and expected that this repeal would alone suffice to accomplish their object. They even flattered themselves that by coupling it, as they did, with a squatter covereignty clause, they should be able, while introducing S'avery into Kansas, to appear to be carrying out the principles of the most ultra democracy. In this expectation, however, they found themselves most grievously disappointed. The friends of Free Labor promptly accepted the equatter sovereignty challenge thus thrown out, and when the time came for organizing the Territorial Government of Kansas, among the actual settlers in the Territory the Free-Labor party had a decided preponderancy of voters. One violation of right and principle almost inevitably leads to another. The aubstitution of the doctrice of Squatter Sovereignty in place of the Missouri prohibition having failed to answer its expected purpose, the conspirators were driven to a new and still grosser outrage upon the rights of Free Labor. A Pro-Slavery mob from the neighboring counties of Missouri invaded Kansas on the day of the Territorial election, took forcible possession of the polls, and returned a Territorial Legislature of their own kidney, composed in part of residents in Missouri, some of whem were at the some time Federal office-holders. This most gross and scandalous cutrage-this fatal blow at the whole system of democratic government and free elections-was fully countenanced and sustained by the Administration at Washington, and to support and sustain it was forthwith made by the leaders of the Administration party throughout the Union the test of political orthodoxy. All who declined to take this test, as vast numbers did, were denounced as enemies of the Administration and of the Democratic party. Gov. Reeder of Kansas, because he failed to sympathize with and declined on all points to humor the sham Legislature thus fixed upon Kauas, was removed from office. The Free-Labor men of the Territory, with the spirit to be naturally expected of freemen, declined to recognize this intrusive Legislature or to accept as binding the laws it had enacted, several of which were expressly designed to perpetuate this usurpation and to deprive the Free-Labor majority of any control over the local Government of the Territory. They met in Convention and formed a provisional State Government, under which they applied for admission into the Union. For having done this they were proclaimed by the local Federal authorities rebels against the Union. Their most distinguished leaders were indicted and arrested for high treason, and, under the character of a posse comitatus for enforcing the process of the local Courts established by the sham Legislature, an armed mob from Miscouri, organized as Kansas militia, invaded the Territory, sacked Lawrence, and undertook by force and terror to drive the Pree-Labor settlers out of the Territory. Thus pushed to extremity ard firding no protection from the Federal troops stationed emong them, these brave men stood to their arms, and in the civil war which ensued soon taught their adversaries that this was a game at which two could play. Alarmed at the excitement which this borrid scene of civil war was producing throughout the country, and dreading its effect upon the pending Presidential canvaes, the impotent Shannon was superseded, and Gov. Geary was armed with full powers for the restoration of peace. The only thing needed to establish that was the putting a stop to the military invasion of Kansas on the part of Border Ruffians from Missemi-pot for the purpose of settling in it, but to drive out the Free-Labor men already there. In this object Geary fully succeeded; but because he insisted upon discharging the duties of his office in an impartial manner, and declined to become a tool of the Pro Slavery minority, he, like Reeder, was slighted and snubbed and driven to resign, and

Gov. Walker was sent to take his place. Meanwhile the sham Border-Ruffian Territorial Legislature had taken upon itself the business of erecting Kansas into a State. It had passed an act for a Convention disfranchising a large part of the settlers, and giving to two or three election districts, conveniently situated for intrusive voting from Missouri, the choice of a majority of the delegates. The Free Labor settlers of Kansas, whose majority as well as whose numbers had been largely increased by immigration, regarding this Convention as a mere trap and cheat, like the Legislature from which it emanated, declined to participate in the election of the delegates, which the Pro-Slavery minority had all their own way. Gov. Walker, in the hope of of thus bringing the controversy in Kansas between Slavery and Free Labor to an end. undertook the patronage of this Convention, on the express condition, how-President. The will of a President chosen ever, to which he repeatedly pledged him-

self, being authorized so to do by instructions from Washington, that the Constitution to be framed by it should be submitted for approval or rejection to a full and fair vote of all the inhabitants of Kansas. The Convention, however, refused to carry out this provision. It submitted to the people only a single clause of the Constitution, and it undertook to place the first election of State officers to be held under that Constitution at the mercy and discretion of its own upprincipled President, who had been a principal leader in all the outrages upon the rights of the majority of which Kansas had been the scene. Because Gov. Walker declined to give his countenance to this attempt to impose a State Constitution and a State Government on Kansas, and because, by refusing to recognize as valid certain forged and fraudulent returns, he had defeated the attempt to perpetuate the original usurpation of the name and authority of the Territorial Legislature, he, too, like his predecessors, was removed from office. The whole power of President Buchanan and his Administration was exerted to bring Congress up to the point of refusing to refer to the people of Kansas the Pro-Slavery and Border Ruffian Constitution which a contemptible minority had undertaken to manufacture for them. This villainy also failed. A certain number of Democratic Representatives, some from principle and others through fear of their constituents, declined to come up to participate in this new outrage. Threats, espoleries, bribes, all failed, and the late election held in Kansas not only stamps as a gross and scandalous usurpation the pretension of the Lecompton Convention to represent the people of Kansas, but it proves beyond all question how contemptible, all along, has been the minority which, by the aid of Border-Ruffian allies from Missouri, called in as occasion demanded, and by countenance and support from Washington, has for four years past usurped the government of Kansas,

and desperately striven to make a Slave State of it. Such is the history of the Kansse controversy; and now it will be easy to answer the question-is there any longer a Kansas issue? Most assuredly there is. This gross and most strocious conspiracy against free labor and free elections has at last, and with difficulty, been defeated after four years' struggles. It now remains to strip of their muchabused power and position the guilty and unrepentant parties to it. It is surely impossible that any lover of democracy and equal rights-it is surely impossible that any lover of even the commonest good faith and fair play, should subside into quiet contentment and political indifference, so long as our national Administration remains in such faithless and unprincipled hands.

We print elsewhere the letter of "A Bulhonist" on Currency, seeking to enlist in favor of the Hard-Money theory the facts embodied in our article of the 28th on the Bank of England. We shall not, of course, retraverse all the grounds of difference between us, but simply point out two or three instances in which "A Bullionist's" theory pute at defini ce most notorious facts:

1. Our correspondent cites the fact that the aggregate circulation of notes of the Bank of England has slightly fallen off since 1845, while the exports of the British Isles have doubled, and tries to infer that these two facts stand to each other in the relation of cause and effect. But he next cites the fact that the entire Currency or circulating medium of Great Britain has increased since 1845 in very nearly equal ratio with the increase of Exporte; whereas, according to his theory, this rapid and vast augmentation of the total volume of the Currency ought to have induced a corresponding decrease of exports. How is this settler to be disposed of? Why, by coolly asserting that "the " inflation in Hogland, if ony, was not equal to the " inflation in other countries; for she must have " kept her prices down below the average, else she could not, as she continues to, supply the world with her commedities." So, you see, the fact that a fraction of the currency of Great Britain was rather diminished within the last twelve years, accounts for the vast augmentation of her Exports; while the fact that the total volume of her Currency was greatly expanded during those same twelve years, while her Exports steadily increased, proves that other nations expanded their Currency more than she did! Such logic proves anything that the

logician wishes to establish. 2. That "she must have kept her prices below " the average," in spite of her expanded Currency, is not so clear as our correspondent supposes. Low prices go very far in determining the currents of Trade: but they are not omripotent. Great Britain would sentinue for years to export largely of Metals, Wares and Fabrics to the ends of the earth, even though she no lorger produced most of them o cheaply as other nations; because all the in fluences which determine the course of Trade ceater in London. A merchant in Ceylon, Australia, Newfoundland, Brazil, who wants a fresh stock of Wares or Fabrics sends for them to his accustomed source of supply, for which vessels are constantly departing, and where he is known and trusted. What he needs may be cheaper in Hamburg. Paris or New York, than in London; but he has no facilities for obtaining it thence, like those which incite him to send his order, as his predecessor always did before him, to London. All this is very obvious to business men and very incredible or irrelevant to mere theorists.

3. Our correspondent broadly assumes that countries which have a paper ourrency ("fictitious "money") are constantly importing more than they export, and so falling in debt to Hard-Money countries-that is to say, Mexico, Turkey, California, &c., are constantly selling more to Great Britain than they buy of her, and so running her more and more heavily in debt! How contrary this is to the truth, all intelligent men do know. Nay: we are confident that those States of our Union which have few or no Banks and very little Paper Currency, are this day more embarrassed, worse in debt, and less likely to overbalance their imports by exports, than any other portions of the country.

5. Our correspondent hints that Thirty, or even Forty, Millions of Specie in the vaults of our City Banks may not prove adequate. We answer, That depends entirely on the balance of trade for or against us in our dealings with the Old World. Let us fix the Tariff so as to secure the Home Production, in good part, of the Metals, Wares and Cloths we require and consume, so that there shall be no balance against us abroad, and no need of exporting largely of our Breadstuffs and Meats to Europe, and we should rest perfectly easy with only Ten Millions of Specie in our City Banks; but if we are to buy most of our Wares and Fabrica abroad, and thus run in debt for Imports while our laborers idly roam the streets in quest of work, we believe Fifty Millions of Specie in our Banks will prove insufficient to secure us against frequent pressures," "panics," and occasional suspensions. Such are our convictions; if they should be judged

ters just than " A Bulliceist's," the fault is in our indemont, not in our lank of consideration.

One of the most able, useful, upright and trustworthy members of the present Congress is CHARLES B. HOARD of the XXIIId District of New-York. Mr. Hoard has not only gained an enviable reputation among his fellow-Representatives, but has increased the esteem felt for him by his constituents. We believe it is the desire of the best men in the Republican party of the District that he should be renominated and elected for a secend term; but it seems they are somewhat distracted by the attempt of Mr. Caleb Lyon of Lyconstale to come forward as an independent, selfnominated candidate. Mr. Lyon professes to be an anti-Lecompton, anti-Administration man; and if he has sincerely at heart the triumph of the Opposition in the approaching Congressional elections, we think he might best eviace it by withdrawing from the centest and leaving the field to Mr. Hoard. Mr. Lyon has already once represented the District, and it is very possible that on some future occasion the electors may desire him to represent it sgain; but under the present circumstances, it is not exactly the right thing for him to attempt to divide and disorganize the Opposition vote; nor do we think it will conduce to his popularity in the District. In ability, character or services he certainly can claim no superiority over Mr. Hoard, to may the least; and we trust he will see the propriety of withdrawing from the contest until a more auspicious time.

The proceedings at Tammany Hall on last Thursday night very clearly indicate that if James Buchanan himself be not new openly a candidate for renomination in 1860, there are certain igjudicious friends of his here, among the Federal officers, who desire, will be or nil he, to thrust that honor on the good man's reluctant acceptance. The nominal struggle in the Democratic General Committee had reference to the adoption of some system for the regulation of Primary Elections; and the plan finally carried by the Administration vote of 78, against the Diskinson recusants numbering 24, appears as if the former were confident of popular favor, and anxious to draw it more closely around them. Behind this mere question of organization, however, lay the really important issue of the effect to be produced by this struggle on the next State Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 16th inet. The result has in a great measure determined that New-York will appear at Charleston as a unit for the renomination of the present President; and that Mr. Schell and the other frien is of D. S. Dickinson will be forced to postpone that worthy gentleman's claims for another four years at least, if not indefinitely.

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

New York N. Oricons, S. Francisco Calcutta. Lon. 74° W. Lon. 99° W. Lon. 122° W. Lon. 83; F. E. 11 A M. 9 A M. S P. M. 1 P. M. 8 P. M. 6 P. M. 6 A. M. 4 A. M. 9 A. M. 7 A. M.

Every degree of longitude represents four minutes in time. East of London, it is later four minutes to a degree; westward it is carlier to the same proportion. Hence, New York, 7424—28 minutes, or four minutes less than five hours—I. e., at noon in London, it lacks 296 minutes of noon in New York. We give even hours above, which is near enough for all practical purposes.

From Washington. SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 3, 1858. The state of the United States Treasury for the week ending Aug. 30 was in round numbers as follows:

It seems that the cases of the retired pava officers are not, after al', to be examined by the President, but are referred to the Secretary of the Navy, the Commissioner of Patents and the Attor-Gen. Harney is here at the National again to-

day. The number of the army that will winter in Utah will be full 3,000.

The Secretary of the Navy wants six lightdraught steamers for the Paraguay expedition; but prices are found to be rather steep. A surgeon will accompany each vessel, though the climate in the field of operations is said to be delightful. One small steamer will first be seat up the river with the Commissioner. The rest of the vessels will lay back and await advices. Com. Shubrick will go up to Paraguay in person; so you see that rashness does not fill the Executive sail.

It is stated-on good authority, I think-that Jerez despairs of getting a treaty that falls short of the requirements upon Nicaragua of the Casstissarri stipulation; also that the Government will protect an American company in making the

The appointment of Minister to Spain was fered to Mr. Benjamin long since. His course will doubtless be determined by the prospects of his re-election to the Senate and by those of the Tehuantepec enterprise.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 3, 1868.
Señor Yrizsarri, at the request of President Martinez, has, it is understood, withdrawn his resignation as Minister from Nicaragua. The errand of Gen. Jerzy was to negotiate a treaty acceptable by our Government and beneficial to both republics, but he has left the city without being received in a diplomatic capacity. The Case-Trissarri treaty, as amended, was sent by the Government of Nicaragua to Yrissarri, and by him forwarded to Washington through Jerez.

Laying the Corner-Stone of People's College. HAVANA, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 2, 1858.

Eight or ten thousand people assembled here to-day attend the laying of the corner-stone of the People's College. The procession was a large one. The Rev. Mark Hopkins, President of Williams College, gave the principal address, but the immense concourse, and a fine breeze, rendered hearing to the majority imposthie. Briefer speeches were made by Amos Brown President of the College, Horace Greeley of New-York, Daniel S. Dickinson of Birghamton, and the Rev. F. G. Hibbard.

The corner-stone was laid with appropriate cerenonies by John L. Lewis, Grand Master of the Maonic Fraternity in this State. The procession then reformed and proceeded to a tent in the village, where a dinner had been prepared for nearly one thousand persons, and all the seats were filled. Charles Cook. principal patron of the College, was President of the day. After dinner sentiments were responded to by President Hopkins, Senator Diven, A. B. Dickinson, Horace Greeley, Daniel S. Dickinson, ex Governor Myron H. Clark, Henry Bradley of Yates County, President Jackson of Hobart Free College, President Cowles of Elmira Female College, the Rev. W. H. Goodwin, Senator Upham of Genesee, Charles Cook

The departure of the New-York and Erie trains

caused a breaking up of the party at an early hou. The day was fine, though warm, and the expression interest in and good will toward the embryo color hearty and universal. Eminent citizens was in easier from every portion of the State, while lattered regret for their inability to attend were received from Governor King, er-Governors Bouck, Hunt and Soptimal Cov. Paterson and many others. mour. Lieut. Gov. Paterson and many others.

Michigan Democratic State Convention.

DETROIT, Thursday, Sept. 2, 1858. The Democratic State Convention was held to-to-day, and was presided over by the Hon, Robut ?,

to-day, and was presided over by the Hon. Robert McClelland. The following nominations were made:

For General Classins E. Stuant of Kalamasoo Con.
Livit. Governor Glo. C. Monano of Historia.

Secretary of State—J. P. Kina of Markine.

Superintendent of Fuelist Instruction—H. C. Jacons Wayne.

Treasurer—Eow and Kantune Wayne.

Communication of Land of Revenue.

Analise General—Johns J. Admingt Chem.

Attorney General—J O. Sutheralized of Santaw.

Member of the Board of Education—J. Moork of Kalamason Chem.

Kasoluthous were adopted declaring a theretoe to the Circlemati platform, asserting the right of every many

Cincinnati platform, as setting the right of every to vote upon their Constitution, if they so dears appressing confidence in President Buchanan's Management tration, and congratulating the country upon the way ment of the search and saizure question on the buse of Gen. Casa's protest.

Congressional Nominations.

Cincinnatt, Friday, Sept. 3, 1858.

George H. Pendieton and William S. Groeebeck have been renominated for Congress by the Democrate of the 1st and 11d Districts of Obio.

Shocking Beath of a Young Lady.

Shocking Benth of a Young Lady.

Special Dispatch to The Philadelphis Ballatin.

HOLLIDAYSHURO, Thursday, Sept. 2, 1852.

Miss Matilda Caldwell, daughter of Judge Celegrate we with a shecking death last night. She had but at a wedding at the house of the Rev. Lloyd Krist and was returning home about 11 o'clock in a well driven by a young man named Wertz. The hot took fright at a light in front of Confer's taven, this place, and ran off. The rein broke in the effortise top him, and Mr. Wertz then jumped out to try as arrest his progress. The horse wheeled suddedly ast ran down the street about a hundred yards. Mis Caldwell happed out, and fell with violence upen he head. She was taken up insensible and carried to he home, where she expired at 2 o'clock this marsia, having never spoken a word from the time the soudent occurred.

Boston News.

David Ripley was instantly killed this moraing by falling into a large vat of boiling water at the South

The steam frigate Roanake did not go to see till yesterday afternoon, owing, it is said, to a difficulty between Capt. Gardner and Chief Engineer Lugation, which was subsequently amosbly arranged a reference to the Commodore, and the sugiscor related.

Death of a Merchant.

Pritishers, Friday, Sept. 3, 1838, John Bissell, jr., a well-known Pittsburgh merchant died to-day from the effects of a gun-shot wound re-ceived accidentally yesterday. Marine Disaster.

PARTIME DISASTER.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 3, 1859.

The schooner Virginia, arrived from New-York, reports that on Sunday night, off Pinepuxest, she fell in with the brig Eureka, of Philadelphia, waterieged. She remained by her during the night and took of all hands. The Virginia took them as far as Hampton Roads, when they proceeded to Norfolk in a small boat.

The melodeon factory of A. B. Marston, at Camell's, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, \$5,79;

Burning of a Melodeon Factory.

MR. DUDLEY FIELD'S ORATION.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuna. Sir: In his cration at the Crystal Palace yesterday, Mr. Dudley Field informed the public how it was that he and his brother Cyrus happened in the first instance to become interested in the Atlantic Cable entergrises but it was not relevant to the occasion, and the orater

did not have time to say anything about the original and originators of the Newfoundland Telegraph Conpany, which, by reason of embarrasaments, was con pelled to apply to capitalists for aid. No fact in the history of this important work can be regarded as trivial, especially if it is connected with the inception, and, as in the case of the other great

achievements, the historian will not fail to chronick achievements, the historian will not tait to chromose the circumstances and the men from whom first emanated the idea, perhape taint and feeble, which is its developed form is at last crowned with success.

Fame and Fertune are awarded to those who bring the dreams and theories of genius to practice and utility; and the laurel which is now so unanimously placed on the brows of our Field is the same as that worn by Moree and Fulton, for it is now island that either of those great men invented or first originated

worn by Morse and Fulton, for it is now claimed that either of those great men invented or first originated the principles with which their names are forever inseparably connected.

The highest order of energy and perseverance were indispensable to the completion of the work, and we would not take one lest from Mr. Field's crown of honor, and long may be wear it. But who was it that first connectved the plan of the Newfoundland telegraph, which was to connect New York with St. Jahns, the little father and forerunner of its great of spring?

spring?

The answer is found in the simple banner which
yesterday was seen and read by the million in froat of
Wallacks Thester:

History will do justice.
and to the manager of that pleasant theater will some day, be awarded a meed of praise for this act Mr. Telebotte was a New Hampshire man, who had,

in our city and in Philadelphia, accumulated a hassome fortune in building ships and steamers. As long
ago as 1852 he had turned his attention to the construction of a line of telegraph wires from New Bruswick to St. Johns; and it was a part of his scheme to
run steamships from thence to Galway, by which
means he would furnish European news in five or six days.

Mir. Dudley Field says truly that it was not origi-

fir. Dudley Field says truly that it was not originally a part of the plan of this Company to lay down an Atlantic cable; but it is equally true that the suggestion of that work first came from Mr. Tobbetts.

He had a very liberal charter from the Colonial Government of Newfoundland, for which he paid Mr. Gisborne \$20,000, and almost alone set about building a line of four hundred miles, through an uninhabited wilderness.

We said almost alone, for, although the work was done in the name of the Company, it was Mr. Tobbetts' money that was spent, and personally he superintended it.

intended it.

Becoming embarrassed, operations were suspended, and it was then that a distinguished gentiems from Tennessee introduced Mr. Matthew Field desirons of

Tennessee introduced Mr. Matthew Field desirous of obtaining employment.

He in turn introduced his brother Cyrus, who in turn brought in his brother Dudley, to whose consumnate taken the enterprise is indebted for the many advantages, and secure money lies which characterize it is Desirous of bringing in his new friends, Mr. Tobbetts resigned the Vice-Presidency, and Cyrus W. Field took his place.

Then it was that Messrs. Cooper, Hunt, Taylor and White came in when it was thought advisable to pur-

Then it was that Mearra. Cooper, Hunt, Taylor and white came in when it was thought advisable to pure the Charter, and get one even more favorable. The practicability of laying an Atlantic Cable was at that time very generally discussed by the Press, and acting upon the reports of the most learned mas of Europe, all of which were adverse. Mr. Tebbets sent Mr. Tail. P. Shaffuer to the King of Danark, gead obtained a charter for the laying of a cable touching the northern Danish isles, connecting the north of Sectland with St. Johns.

The new Company organized by the Fields & Co.,

connecting the north of Scotland with St. Johns. The new Company organized by the Field & Co., of which Pater Cooper was elected President, made a contract with Mesers. Tebbetts and Shaffer to connect with this Northern Atlantic Cable for at that time the feasibility of a direct cable to Ireland was not behaved in by any of the Company any more than by the European asvans.

Everybody knows the rest of the story, and very well was it yesterday told by the orator.

In disregard of science and learned reasoning Mr. Field got the two Governments to loan him ships, and

Field got the two Governments to loan him ship All Lonor and praise to the man and men whose all

dependent hearts have achieved the work; but, howing these facts, was not the banner at Wellack's quite as appropriate to the eccasion as many other?

Mr. Tebbetts in the only man in the world who has lest any considerable money in the great enterprise, and he has not one share of stock in cithat of the Companies.